

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, October 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG, *Governor.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

The first law for the protection of game in Alaska was approved June 7, 1902. This act was imperfect in many important particulars, and, although it was liberally amended in 1908, many of the incongruities and anomalies were suffered to remain. They are still there, and the recommendations that have been made from time to time having for their object the enactment of a simple but practical game law suited to the conditions obtaining in the different geographical and climatic divisions of Alaska have proved unavailing. The maintenance of wild life requires the combined wisdom and activities of all interested persons. The preservation of the game animals and birds of Alaska is therefore a matter that properly belongs to the Territorial Legislature. The Territorial Legislature is composed of representatives from the different judicial divisions of Alaska, and they have an intimate knowledge of the conditions existing therein, and are therefore better qualified to legislate upon this and kindred matters than is the Congress. Regulations under the game law that are suited to the game conditions in one geographic division of the Territory may be altogether unsuited to another. For instance, an open season for the killing of waterfowl beginning September 1 meets the conditions found on the Pacific coast of Alaska, but is unsuited to the interior and to northwestern Alaska, for the reason that wild fowl have generally migrated to more southerly localities by the beginning of September.

Under the existing law the brown bear is classified as a game animal and is protected. On the other hand, the black bear is denominated a fur-bearing animal and may be killed at any time. Is there any sound reason for this discrimination? Both species are found indiscriminately on the mainland and on the islands of the coast. The black bear is an inoffensive beast; the brown bear is vicious and destructive, and, so far as killing it is concerned, it

should be placed in the same classification as the black bear; or, if it be deemed absolutely essential to protect any of the brown-bear family, that species found on Kodiak Island might be protected during a portion of the year. However, I do not deem it advisable to afford any protection to these animals, as in any case there is little danger of their becoming extinct.

ADMINISTRATION.

In a country of such vast size as Alaska, with a relatively sparse population and many diverse physical and other conditions, it is always to be expected that there will be violations of the game law. However, it may be stated that such violations are not numerous. The law in some respects is liberal, inasmuch as natives, miners, or explorers may kill any game animal or bird, when in need of food, at any time. Also, generally speaking, there is a disposition on the part of the people of the Territory to observe the law and regulations. Such violations as are reported are mainly chargeable to a class of men known as "market hunters" and itinerant sojourners, but with the rigid enforcement of the law these are rapidly disappearing.

The amount appropriated for the administration of the game law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, is \$20,000, an increase of \$5,000 over the appropriation of the preceding year. This permits of the employment of more game wardens and will greatly aid in the more efficient administration of the law and more extensive protection of game, especially in remoter districts, where game of various kinds is still plentiful. A warden is now employed in the second judicial division, northwestern Alaska, where hitherto there has been none, and an additional warden has been assigned to southeastern Alaska, and special appointments will be made from time to time as occasion may demand. Three game wardens are now employed in interior Alaska and two in the southwestern section. Each of these wardens necessarily must traverse extensive areas in the course of his work, frequently under the most adverse conditions. The personnel of the game-protection service is excellent; the wardens are diligent and endeavor at all times to enforce the law and regulations with judgment and fidelity. Thousands of miles are traveled during the year both by land and water, in steamers and small boats, and on foot, on horseback, and by dog team, and not infrequently the wardens must carry tents, food, and the usual impedimenta when off the frequented routes of travel.

During the past year there have been a number of successful prosecutions of persons charged with the unlawful killing of moose and caribou in interior Alaska and of deer and goats in the southeastern and southwestern sections.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

From reports received at this office from the game wardens and other persons it may be stated that the number of game animals is not diminishing in Alaska, with the exception of deer on some of the islands of southeastern Alaska and possibly mountain sheep and

goats. The latter species of animals, however, are probably increasing in the Cook Inlet country, where their killing has been prohibited. The decrease in the number of deer on the islands of southeastern Alaska is no doubt due in part to destruction by wolves. In this connection the following excerpt is taken from a letter received at this office from the Rev. David Waggoner, for many years a missionary at Klawock, on Prince of Wales Island:

My observation in the last five years is that I have not seen a deer track in the snow that was not followed by a wolf track. Once I saw a fawn chased by a wolf. The wolf gave up the chase when it saw me. One native says that he has seen from one to four carcasses of deer that had been killed by wolves every time he has hunted. Five years ago it was my lot to see deer upon the beach every trip that I made along the west coast. One time I saw 40 deer upon the beach in a distance of 8 miles. This was about 1909. Since 1911 I have only seen 3 deer, all told, upon the beach of Prince of Wales. I travel on the west coast from 3,000 to 6,000 miles yearly. When I came to the country in 1901 we could easily get a deer anywhere we went in the woods. To-day there are only a few places where we can get deer at all, and then only with difficulty, because they are so few. This is not due to killing by the inhabitants nor to the severe winters, though both have contributed to the scarcity. More deer are killed by wolves in one season than by the people in several. The natives buy ten times as much meat from the shops as they did 10 years ago. They would not do this if they could get deer as easily as before. It takes so long to get a deer now that they can not afford the time from their work at the canneries. * * *

In the moose country, on Kenai Peninsula, these animals are increasing in number, due in large part to the efficiency with which the game law is enforced and to its observance by hunters and others. In recent years, toward the latter part of the winter, in seasons of deep snows, dead moose have been found, having died, apparently, from starvation, due to their being unable to get food because of the destruction by fire of the small trees upon which they feed, or the encroachments of civilization, or by some form of disease. There is a difference of opinion among observers as to the cause. Caribou on the Alaska Peninsula are also reported to be increasing in number.

In interior Alaska moose are becoming scarcer, according to reports received from the game wardens. Caribou, however, are still found in great abundance, although many are killed every year.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

In my last annual report I made the following recommendations, which I again submit: That female caribou on the Alaska Peninsula be protected; that the season for killing moose anywhere in the Territory be changed from August 1 to September 1; that north of latitude 62° the season for killing grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and water fowl should begin on August 15 instead of September 1, as these birds have generally taken flight for southern regions before the latter date; that a bounty for killing wolves be provided, in order to exterminate these animals, which are rapidly destroying the deer of southeastern Alaska.

Under the operation of the game law all moneys received by the governor's office for the issuance of hunting licenses, shipping permits, and guide licenses are covered directly into the United States Treasury, the total receipts for the fiscal year being \$4,550.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

A number of amendments to the game law were also suggested in the report of this office for the fiscal year 1913, among them the following, which, if enacted, would greatly aid in the administration of the law and the preservation of the game of Alaska. These are again submitted for your consideration:

Section 5 provides that "it shall be unlawful for any nonresident * * * to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license * * *." While a nonresident may hunt deer and goats without a license, no provision is made for him to take trophies of the hunt out of the Territory. The result is that while a number of nonresidents hunt deer and goats every year, they are unable to take their trophies away with them, and there is a needless waste of game and trophies. Little supervision can be exercised over these hunters, and no revenue is derived. It would seem that no reason exists for permitting the killing of deer and goats without first obtaining a hunting license, or at least that some provision should be made for issuing shipping licenses for trophies taken by nonresidents, who are not now required to take out hunting licenses.

The second paragraph of section 5 provides, among other things, for shipping licenses to be issued to residents of the Territory who wish to ship trophies. Three kinds of licenses are required: (1) A \$40 license covering the heads or trophies of 1 moose, if killed north of latitude 62°, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, and 2 brown bears; (2) a \$10 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; (3) a \$5 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any deer, goat, or brown bear. Under the law there are apparently three classes of licenses provided: (1) Hunting licenses to nonresidents; (2) shipping licenses to residents, including the three kinds above mentioned; and (3) special moose-shipping licenses, for moose trophies taken south of latitude 62°. The paragraph referred to contains the following limitation: "Not more than one general license and two special moose-shipping licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year." Evidently the "general" license referred to under the law includes the three kinds of shipping licenses (\$40, \$10, and \$5) above mentioned. It would seem to follow, then, that each one of these licenses is a "general" license, and under the limitation quoted above only one such license may be issued to any one person in one year. Manifestly this is inequitable, not to say unjust. It is particularly unjust to a person who has been a resident of the Territory for a number of years and who finally decides to go to the States and wishes to take his trophies with him. Few have all, or even one of each of the kinds, of those covered by the \$40 license and many have only a brown bear skin, and a deer, goat, caribou, or sheep head.

It would seem that the law would not be in serious danger of violation if residents of Alaska were permitted more latitude in the matter of shipping licenses. For instances, if they were permitted to obtain one \$40 license, or two \$10 and two \$5 licenses, in any one calendar year, a larger revenue would be derived than at present and

many game trophies which are now permitted to go to waste would be utilized.

Section 3 of the game law limits the number of each kind of game animals which may be killed in any one year by any person, with the exception of mountain goats, for which there seems to be no limit other than by inference from the number which a hunting license permits a nonresident to kill, which is 3. An amendment to this section specifically limiting the number of goats which may be killed is needed.

Section 4 of the law relates to the sale of game meat, hides, trophies, etc., during the close season. No provision, however, is made as to the giving away of game meat, and especially with respect to deer meat in southeastern Alaska, which is a source of continual trouble for the wardens, and under the guise of giving, it is no doubt true that many actual sales of deer meat take place. If the law prohibited the giving away of game meat during the close season, except from one bona fide miner, prospector, or Indian to another, and then only at points where fresh meat can not be obtained, it would put a stop to the numerous violations of the law which undoubtedly occur at present.

Under the operation of the game law and regulations thereunder no provision is made whereby a bona fide resident of Alaska may ship trophies to the States in order to have them mounted and returned without the issuance of a permit, for which he must pay from \$5 to \$150, and some provision should be made to permit this being done without the payment of the license fee now required, it being impossible to have this work done in many parts of the Territory.

The law should also be amended so as to enable a game warden or other officer to secure the issuance of warrants for the searching of premises where there is reason to believe that game killed in violation of the law is secreted. Some of the United States commissioners, before whom game violations are tried, have refused to issue search warrants when applied for, on the ground that such can not be granted for violations of the game law. If this contention be correct, the law should be amended, for it is most desirable that game wardens and other officers working for the enforcement of the game law should have the right to invoke the aid of the search warrant when they have the necessary information upon which to make the affidavit or showing before the commissioner.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1914 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 26, of whom 24 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1913 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 36, of whom 25 were citizens of the United States and 11 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even in the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, is shown in detail in the table following.

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

No. of license.	Date.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
83	July 7, 1913	Citizen of United States.....	\$50
84	July 19, 1913	do.....	50
85	do.....	do.....	50
86	July 21, 1913	do.....	50
87	Aug. 4, 1913	do.....	50
88	Aug. 9, 1913	do.....	50
89	Aug. 18, 1913	do.....	50
90	do.....	do.....	50
91	Aug. 23, 1913	do.....	50
92	do.....	do.....	50
93	do.....	do.....	50
94	Aug. 30, 1913	Resident of foreign country.....	100
95	do.....	do.....	100
96	Sept. 3, 1913	Citizen of United States.....	50
97	Apr. 1, 1914	do.....	50
98	do.....	do.....	50
99	do.....	do.....	50
100	do.....	do.....	50
101	Apr. 27, 1914	do.....	50
102	do.....	do.....	50
103	May 15, 1914	do.....	50
104	May 16, 1914	do.....	50
105	do.....	do.....	50
106	June 6, 1914	do.....	50
107	do.....	do.....	50
108	June 20, 1914	do.....	50
Total.....			1,400

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the fiscal year 1914 was 15, to 10 different persons, of whom 5 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries. These licenses were for the shipment of moose killed south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1913 there were 14 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 7 different persons, of whom 2 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued in the fiscal year 1914 was 27, to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1913 there were 11 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, is shown in detail in the two tables following:

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

No. of license.	Date.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
32	Sept. 27, 1913	Resident of foreign country.....	\$150
33	Oct. 16, 1913	do.....	150
34	do.....	do.....	150
35	Oct. 28, 1913	do.....	150
36	do.....	do.....	150
37	Nov. 8, 1913	Citizen of United States.....	150
38	do.....	do.....	150
39	do.....	do.....	150
40	do.....	do.....	150
41	do.....	do.....	150
42	do.....	do.....	150
43	do.....	do.....	150
44	do.....	Canceled.....	
45	Nov. 28, 1913	Citizen of United States.....	150
46	Dec. 20, 1913	Resident of foreign country.....	150
47	do.....	do.....	150
48	do.....	Canceled.....	
Total.....			2,250

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

No. of license.	Date.	Game or trophy.	Fee.
38	July 12, 1913	1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears.....	\$40
39	.....do.....	.....do.....	40
40	July 16, 1913	1 brown bearskin	5
41	Aug. 1, 1913	1 goat head and hide.....	5
41A	Aug. 2, 1913	1 pair moose horns, 1 sheep head mounted, 1 caribou head mounted.....	40
42	Aug. 6, 1913	1 goat head mounted.....	5
43	Aug. 18, 1913	1 caribou head.....	10
43B	Aug. 5, 1913	1 pair moose horns, 1 pair sheep horns, 1 pair caribou horns.....	40
44	Sept. 18, 1913	1 brown bear skin.....	5
45	Oct. 3, 1913	1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 1 sheep head, 2 brown bearskins	40
46	Oct. 10, 1913	1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears.....	40
47	Oct. 29, 1913	1 brown bearskin	5
48	Nov. 8, 1913	.....do.....	5
49	.....do.....	.....do.....	5
50	Nov. 10, 1913	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
51	Nov. 19, 1913	1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears.....	40
52	Nov. 28, 1913	1 brown bearskin	5
53	Dec. 22, 1913	1 moose head.....	40
54	.....do.....	1 caribou head.....	10
55	Jan. 3, 1914	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
56	Feb. 24, 1914	1 brown bear skin.....	5
57	Mar. 24, 1914	1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears.....	40
58	Apr. 23, 1914	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
59	May 8, 1914	.....do.....	10
60	June 3, 1914	.....do.....	10
61	June 20, 1914	1 pair caribou horns.....	10
62	June 25, 1914	1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears.....	40
Total.....			525

NOTE.—Moose trophies covered by general game-shipping licenses were taken north of latitude 62°.

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shore birds and water-fowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were \$4,550. Of this amount, \$3,090 was paid in during the period from July 1 to December 1, 1913, which is the principal hunting season for big game. The total receipts in the fiscal year 1913 were \$4,832.50.

GAME TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The table following is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports.

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

No. of hunting or shipping license and date of shipment.	Kind and number of game or trophies.	Residence of shipper.
50 Dec. 3, 1913	1 brown bearskin.....	United States.
52 Dec. 2, 1913	2 mountain sheep heads.....	Foreign country.
53 July 13, 1913	3 brown bear skulls and skins.....	Do.
54 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
55 Sept. 25, 1913	3 mountain sheep heads.....	United States.
56 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
71 Aug. 6, 1913	3 brown bearskins, 3 goat heads.....	Foreign country.
72 .....do.....	3 goat heads.....	Do.
72 Oct. 27, 1913	2 mountain sheep heads, 1 brown bearskin.....	Do.
79 Nov. 11, 1913	2 mountain sheep heads and capes.....	United States.
80 Nov. 10, 1913	1 caribou head and cape, 2 mountain sheep heads and capes.....	Do.
81 Nov. 11, 1913	3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 1 brown bearskin.....	Do.
82 .....do.....	2 mountain sheep heads and capes.....	Do.
83 Oct. 31, 1913	1 moose head, 2 mountain sheep heads ¹	Do.
84 Oct. 6, 1913	1 caribou head, 1 mountain sheep head.....	Do.
89 Nov. 6, 1913	3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 1 brown bear skull and skin...	Do.
94 Oct. 17, 1913	2 mountain sheep heads and capes.....	Foreign country.
SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES. ²		
32 Sept. 28, 1913	1 pair moose horns with scalp.....	Foreign country.
33 Oct. 17, 1913	1 moose head and cape.....	Do.
34 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
35 Oct. 27, 1913	.....do.....	United States.
36 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
37 Nov. 10, 1913	.....do.....	Do.
38 Nov. 11, 1913	.....do.....	Do.
39 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
40 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
41 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
42 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
43 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
44 .....do.....	Canceled.	
45 Nov. 28, 1913	1 moose head.....	Alaska.
46 Dec. 14, 1913	.....do.....	Foreign country.
47 .....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES.		
30 Aug. 6, 1913	1 brown bearskin.....	Alaska.
39 Dec. 11, 1913	2 goat heads and skins, 1 deer head and skin.....	Do.
41-A Sept. 23, 1913	1 pair moose horns, ³ 1 mountain sheep head mounted, 1 caribou head mounted.	Do.
42 Aug. 11, 1913	1 goat head mounted.....	Do.
44 Mar. 1, 1914	1 brown bearskin.....	Do.
49 Nov. 10, 1913	.....do.....	Do.
52 Dec. 2, 1913	.....do.....	Do.
53 Dec. 22, 1913	.....do.....	Do.
54 Dec. 26, 1913	1 caribou head.....	Do.
55 Jan. 3, 1914	1 mountain sheep head.....	Do.
56 Feb. 24, 1914	1 brown bearskin.....	Do.
60 June 3, 1914	1 mountain sheep head.....	Do.

¹ Shipped to Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

² Trophies taken south of latitude 62°.

³ Moose trophies taken north of latitude 62°.

Appendix A contains the full text of the Alaska game law and all regulations now in force, together with a list of the game wardens now serving under appointment by the governor.

Appendix B contains a list of the licensed guides appointed for the Kenai Peninsula, and regulations issued by the governor relative to guides and packers.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 2, 1902 (32 Stat., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska, are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1913, secs. 330-337.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"SEC. 2. *Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowls from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"SEC. 3. *Number.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"SEC. 4. *Sale.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"SEC. 5. *Licenses.*—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of

the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1 from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for, including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*; That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"SEC. 7. *Penalties*.—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall

forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Enforcement.—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Menagerie of Central Park, New York.

National Zoological Park, Washington.

New York Zoological Society, New York City.

Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of re-shipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment

(at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

By virtue of the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, which in part provides

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close season hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality," the following regulations are hereby promulgated, to take effect August 1, 1914:

REGULATION 1.

Open season for deer.—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

REGULATION 2.

Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to six.

REGULATION 3.

Sale.—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1915.

REGULATION 4.

Killing deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangell, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

REGULATION 5.

Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale, from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula, is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

REGULATION 6.

Open season for mountain goats.—The season for killing mountain goats in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 1 to February 1, both inclusive.

The regulations of July 1, 1912, December 9, 1912, and July 23, 1913, for the protection of game in Alaska, are hereby revoked, effective August 1, 1914.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1914.*

LIST OF GAME WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Adam Schneider.....	Juneau.....	Oct. 1, 1910
Christian L. Larson.....	Chicken.....	July 11, 1911
Andrew Hoey.....	Fairbanks.....	July 15, 1913
Robert S. McDonald.....	do.....	Aug. 20, 1913
J. A. Baughman.....	Seward.....	Sept. 1, 1913
Aron Ericson.....	Roosevelt.....	Do.
Charles Neuhaus.....	Nome.....	Aug. 15, 1914
James York ¹	Sumdum.....	Nov. 22, 1913
T. M. Hunt ²	Cordova.....	Mar. 1, 1910
George Willett ³	Forrester Island.....	June 1, 1914

¹ Special game warden without pay.

² Officer of Forest Service acting as game warden under appointment by governor's office.

³ Bird warden, Forrester Island Bird Reservation, acting as special game warden under temporary appointment by governor's office

APPENDIX B.

LICENSED GUIDES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO GUIDES AND PACKERS.

List of licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Andrew Berg.....	Kenai.....	June 12, 1912
Dimidoff Mamala ¹	do.....	Aug. 22, 1912
H. G. Singer.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1912
Pitka Bakoff ¹	do.....	Oct. 7, 1912
Inokenty Shangay ¹	do.....	Do.
Charles Emsweiler.....	Seward.....	Nov. 12, 1912
Thomas B. Towle.....	do.....	Dec. 17, 1912
E. E. Chamberlain.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1913
Harry E. Revell.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1913
W. E. Dewitt.....	do.....	May 22, 1913
B. F. Swesey.....	do.....	May 31, 1913
W. G. Weaver.....	do.....	June 18, 1913
Joseph Falardeau.....	do.....	Do.
W. J. McKeon.....	do.....	July 12, 1913
Andrew Simons.....	do.....	July 13, 1913
C. C. Tolman.....	do.....	July 24, 1913
J. C. Gilpatrick.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1913
Fritz Posth.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1913
Julius Christiansen.....	Seldovia.....	Sept. 2, 1913
Henry Lucas.....	Seward.....	Sept. 8, 1913
J. C. Tolman.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1913
Emil Berg.....	Kenai.....	Nov. 10, 1913
Charles Schulz.....	Seward.....	Apr. 13, 1914
John Wik.....	Kenai.....	May 23, 1914
Theodor Chickalush.....	do.....	June 9, 1914
William Kaiser.....	Seward.....	June 20, 1914
John Lean.....	do.....	Do.
M. L. Bell.....	do.....	June 24, 1914
C. I. Strathcona.....	do.....	July 9, 1914
Andrew Berg.....	Kenai.....	Aug. 10, 1914

¹ Guides of the second class. All others are guides of the first class.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

LICENSED GUIDES.

Licensed guides shall be of two classes: (1) White citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life, Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts, all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time for which he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor of Alaska and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

PACKERS.

Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor of Alaska.

The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.